

# KENTUCKE GAZETTE,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1789.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office in Main Street, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

## JUST OPENED

And now For sale by  
**PETER JANUARY AND SON,**  
At their Store directly opposite the Court-house.  
**A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF**

## GOODS

AMONGST WHICH ARE.

**A** Complete Assortment of  
Broad & narrow cloths  
Scourds Coatings  
Joans Spinning  
Plains & Swin & Lin  
Flannels  
Jeans & Postians  
Corduroys & Velvets  
Spotted Jeans  
Striped do.  
Waved & Spotted Velvet  
Sattinets  
Dorants Striped & plain  
Calimanco  
Striped Marfailes  
Silk do.  
Chintzes & Calicoes  
Platillas  
Cambricks & muslins  
Gingeds, Gawzes  
Silk and muslin Hkfs.  
Pocket Handkerchiefs  
Check do.  
Belocking  
Checks  
Irish Holland linens & Sheetings  
Worsted stockings  
Ribbons  
Hair do.  
Velvet do.  
Tapes & Fals  
Shoe & quality binding  
Garters  
Shirt Buttons  
Sewing silk  
Men's & boys mittens  
Womens shoes  
Death head & metal buttons  
Black & White Beaver hats  
Wool do.  
Slates  
Ivory Combs  
Queens ware plates & dishes  
Chate & pint bowls  
Do. decanters  
Cups & saucers  
Sugar dishes  
Teapots  
Quart & pint mugs  
Pint & half pint tumblers  
Cheest & cupboard locks & hinges  
Barrow finished & common penknives  
Double blade do.  
Crooked Combs  
Horie & coarse tooth do  
Shoe & knee buckles  
White chapel & darning needles  
Pins  
Braft Cocks  
Sheep sheers  
Pelham & muffle bits  
Sleeve buttons  
Looking glasses  
Womens scissars & Tailors sheers  
Knives & forks  
Carpenters compasses  
Crois cut & hand-saw files  
Shirrup irons  
8oz. Tacks  
1-2 3 4 5 8 & 4 4 inch screws  
Hamd. compas & fret-taws  
Hammers  
Plane irons  
Wool and cotton cards  
2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. rod  
12d. and 20d. nails  
Girth and framing web  
Gimbies  
Childrens knives  
Jewes haps  
Taste and bed hinges  
Staples and plates  
Covering nails  
Pewter plates  
Basons and dishes  
Porringers  
Table and tea spoons  
Snoothing irons  
Tin cups  
Quart measures  
Pepper boxes  
Bibles and Testaments  
Spelling books and primers  
Davids psalms  
Do. with Henrys Notes  
Dodrighes Rife and Progress  
English Grammar  
Westminster and Baptist Confession of Faith  
Writingpaper  
Wine vinegar  
Rofin  
Logwood  
Molasses  
Raisins, ginger, cinnamon and nutmegs  
Lead and shot  
Pepper  
Spirits & wine  
Copers and brimstone  
Loaf and Muscovado sugar  
Tea and coffee  
Powder  
Cathie soap  
Indigo  
Allspice  
Chocolate &c. &c. &c.

With a variety of Articles too tedious to enumerate. All which they will sell very cheap for Cash, Tobacco, Pork, Corn or Chopped Rye.

## JUST OPENED

And for sale by

**HUGH H. VAIN**  
At his Store in Lexington on Main Street in the house lately occupied by Mr. John Clark, a general Assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Stuffs, Stationary, Saddlery & Ironmongery, Queens ware, Glass ware, & Tin ware, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

**D**ESERTED on the Evening of the 16th inst. from Limestone three soldiers belonging to the 1st United States Regiment, viz. Thomas Reed, John Murry, and James Cooper, each had on Regimental coats, blue faced with red, white coarse cloth vests, and blue cloth overalls, shoes and Regimental buckles, hats one side higher than the other; they also took each of them a musket and some cartridges: Reed, is about twenty three years of age, Murry twenty eight years, and Cooper about twenty four years of age. Reed is six feet and one inch high, Murry is five feet ten. Cooper about five feet eight and half. Reed and Murry both brown and Cooper fair complexioned: whoever takes up said deserters shall for each receive ten Dollars reward when delivered to the Commanding Officer at the Rapids of Ohio, or to Judge Symme at Limestone, or to me at the mouth of Great Miami.

**WILLIAM KERSEY** Lieut. U.S. Reg.  
Limestone, Dec. 16th, 1788.

**I** Would inform the public, that I have 12 hundred acres of land, laying in Bourbon County, part of which near the Court House; which I would dispose of very low for cash: For term supply to me living six miles from Lexington.

Dec. 15 1788. **CALEB WORLEY.**

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted on the Evening of the 13th. inst. from Limestone a soldier named Michael Burk, belonging to the 1st United States Regiment; he is about five feet eight inches high, well set, twenty seven years of age, brown complexion; had on when he deserted, a Regimental blue coat, faced with red, white coarse cloth vest, blue cloth overalls, one pair of shoes and Regimental buckles, he also took with him a musket and twenty rounds of cartridges, hath a remarkable stamp or impression on his right arm with the letters M. D. M. B. N. W. Whoever takes up and secures said deserter and will deliver him to the Commanding Officer at the Rapids of Ohio, or the officers commanding at the mouth of Great Miami, or Judge Symme, at Limestone, shall have the above reward paid by me at Great Miami, or by any of those Gentlemen at the different posts.

**WILLIAM KERSEY** Lieut. 1st United States Regiment.  
Limestone, Dec. 14th 1788.

## ROBERT BARR

Has lately imported a large and general Assortment of

**WOOLLENS**, camblets, durants, shalloons, callimancoes, luth linen, cutlery, hard ware, nails glass Queens ware, pewter, dye stuffs, with a fresh assortment of Medicine, and a few casks of excellent Madeira wine; with a number of articles too tedious to mention here, which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, Pork, and Corn.

Lexington Dec 26 1788

Station on the new road to the settlement by way of Big Sandy River.

**M**R. Vancouver, acquaints those people who may wish to settle at the aforesaid place, that on the first day of February, he will set out with a party from Boals station, to erect a block-house, and establish a ferry where the new road crosses at the main forks of Big Sandy River. He will build temporary log-houses at the necessary Stations or resting places between Strouds and Sindy which he pretumes will prove a great convenience to travellers in future. In addition to the encouragement held out to settlers by his advertisements in this paper in October last--He will give an in and out town lot to the twenty families before limited. Will resign the benefit of the ferry for two years to the ten best families that may positively settle on his lands--will purchase on the spot at the market price with Goods & Cash, all the Furr Peltry and Ginfang which the settlers may be able to procure, and in fine will very liberally pay them for all the clearings and improvements which they may be able to make upon his lands.

Providence near Lexington, January 1st, 1789.

N. B. A large company will start from Strouds to the Settlement by the forks of Sindy at the same time.

## NEW STORE

Just opposite the new Court House.

The subscriber has just received a large and general Assortment of **DRI GOODS AND GROCERIES** with a quantity of Nails of different sizes, of his own manufacturing; all which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as possible, for Cash, Indian Corn, Tobacco, Butter, and Hogshead.

**JOHN DUNCAN.**

Of whom may be had

A collection of Books, in Divinity, Law and Physics; several entertaining Histories;--some English and Latin School Books;--a variety of Books for the instruction and entertainment of Children;--American Magazines and Manuscripts of the latest dates;--also Parchment, Deed, and Letter Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, a to Anderson's foots pills.

Lexington, Dec. 25, 1788.

## TO BE TAKEN FOR ONE YEAR

**T**WO Negroes (viz.) a man and woman: Apply to the subscriber about four miles from Lexington at Matthewson's Station. **ELIZABETH FARROW.**

## A COMPANY will meet at the Crab Orchard on the fifteenth inst. in perfect readiness to start early the sixteenth, thro' the Wilderness

Dec. 1 1788. 1789

**PHILADELPHIA**, Sept. 24.

**C**APTAIN Thomas Read, in the ship Alliance, bound to China, sailed from Philadelphia, in the month of June 1787, and at Canton the 22 of December in the same year, having navigated on a route as yet unpracticed by any other ship. Taking soundings off the Cape of Good Hope, he steered to the South Eastward, encircling all the Eastern and Southern islands of the Indian ocean, passing the South Cape of New Holland: And on their passage to the northward again towards Canton between the latitudes of 7 and 4 degrees south, and between the longitudes of 156 and 162 degrees east, they discovered a number of islands, the inhabitants of which were black, with curly or woolly hair: Among these islands they had no soundings. And about the latitude of 8 degrees north, and in the longitude of 160 degrees east, they discovered two other islands, inhabited by brown people, with straight black hair. These islands appeared to be very fertile, and much cultivated; and by the behaviour of the inhabitants the ship's company were



induced to believe they were the first discoverers. One of them was named Morris Island, the other Alliance Island. They did not land on any of them. These discoveries were made in the month of November.

The officers of the European ships in China were astonished to find a vessel arriving at that season of the year, and with eagerness and pleasure examined the tract of their voyage.

In coasting near New Holland, they had the winds generally from S. W. and blowing strong, with a great deal of rain.

They finished their voyage by arriving again at Philadelphia on the 17th of September, 1788, having returned by the usual route of the European ships, until they were in the Atlantic Ocean.

Extract from Consul Matra's letter of June 14, from Tangier.

"The Emperor has sent an order, that all English ships are to be well received, and treated with distinction:—If they have any Merchandise it is to be landed, and great civility shewn the merchants. All are to take in what refreshment they please.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, July 15.

"No danger is to be apprehended from the Algerines because while we have the mouth of the Straights blocked up with a line of battle ships, three frigates and two cutters, there is not the least danger; we would insure this risk at half per cent. The Dey has declared war against France, which is in favor of the United States, as they will also have men of war to protect their trade in the Mediterranean, and prevent their passing the Straights mouth."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.

LATE accounts from Cadiz mention, that a squadron of 15 Spanish ships of war, all copper-bottomed, had fallen from that port on a cruise up the Straits—and that a French squadron had blocked up the port Algiers.

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 17.

Copy of a letter from Mr. McGilvery to George Whitefield, Esquire.

Little Falls, August 12, 1788.

"SIR,

"I AM glad to hear you had a tolerable journey home, as we were not without apprehensions for your safety, on your setting out. M'Donald has been lately here, and has given me a particular account of the effects of Sevier's tour through the Cherokee nation; the death of the Cherokee Chief, called the Tall, and some others. That barbarian, I am told, is meditating another expedition for accomplishing the total extermination of the Cherokees. You give me a very affecting account of the unhappy condition of those distressed people, and you say representations are made to procure them relief: Really I don't know what to think of a government that is compelled to wink at such outrages: It must not have the least vigour or energy, when it cannot enforce its own laws. What may be the effects of the New Constitution is to be proved. It is adopted, and I suppose set to sleep. Don't think I speak too hard.—I wish the matter was otherwise for the general good. I believe all you say of the gentlemen Commissioners; but were they selected of the best and wisest on earth, yet it is of no avail, if they are not authorized to enforce us to our just rights: It is too purpose that we could meet, without that is done; and as they tell me that the requisition I made to that effect is out of their instructions, the negotiation of course rest here. Milford shall hear your talk, as shall D. M'G and Co. I wish you, my good friend, every happiness, and may God preserve you five hundred years.

I remain, with true regard,

Your very humble servant,

ALEX. M'GILVERY."

MR. BRADFORD,

The hazardous situation in which I pass a considerable part of the winter 1780—in the wilds of this district produced the following thoughts which have lain by me in manuscript ever since. If you think them worth publishing they are at your service.

SCRIBLERUS

WINTER: AN ODE.

To the air of Rosalind Castle.

DEATH'S wintry hand has slain the year,  
And laid the vernal nations low,  
Made torrid Ours his trophies wear,  
And hangs a shroud on every bough.  
Ye flowers who grace the blow of May,  
Where now are all your beauties fled?  
Reduced again to common clay,  
And lightly mingled with the dead.

Ye fair, who smil'd and danc'd and sung,  
Ere Europe view'd our Western skies;  
Eternal silence binds your tongue,  
And endless darkness veils your eyes.  
Ye heroes proud, whose awful frown  
Strikes terror to the trembling slave;  
Death pulls your loftiest honours down,  
And lays you mould'ring in a grave.

Where's now those sceptred sons of fame,  
Who Greek and Roman legions led;  
Their honour's lost, extinct their name,  
And like a shade their glory fled.  
Vain! vain are thrones, or fustiest down;  
Death humbles all the high and proud;  
Laughs at the idle pomp of crowns,  
And wraps his victim in a shroud.

Can gold or charms defend the fair?  
Can strength or valour shield the brave?  
Unloose the bands of cold despair,  
Or rescue prisoners from the grave?  
Can all the wealth the Indies yield,  
One moment stay the fleeting breath?  
Or proudest sceptred monarchs wield,  
Unveil the eye-lids clos'd in death?

Yet piety his pow'r disarms,  
And sheaths the monster's th' earning darts  
While virtue fair unfolds her charms,  
And lays at ease the dying heart.  
Thrice happy he who scorns his pow'r,  
Though he should fall among the slain,  
Unhurt he meets the fatal hour,  
And only dies to live again.

Then why should we the tyrant fear,  
Since death but leads us to repose,  
Wipes from our cheeks the falling tear,  
And makes us conquerors o'er our foes.  
Grant me, O! grant me, POWER SUPREME;  
Thine hand to close my dying eyes:  
Then shall I, after death's long dream,  
Surpriz'd awake to eternal joys.

To the free Inhabitants of Kentucke.

MY COUNTRYMEN,

I WISH you to be apprized of a grand impostor that has appeared in the Kentucky Gazette No. 14 Vol. 2. under the signature of Hezekiah Stubblefield; he pretends to be a friend to the Complanter, and says he is a distant relation of his: and that he is a brother to the Farmer is it not a little surprising that he would advocate the cause of his distant relation against his brother? But this is to be accounted for, by considering his extractions, it being from the race of Cain; and I am apt to think, he has partook much of his great ancestor's disposition. Cain slew his brother because his own works were evil and his brother's righteous; so this his offspring (if there is any truth in the story) seeks to murder and assassinate every gentleman who writes in favour of his country.

When he could oppose no longer under the fictitious name of Poplicola, Farmer, Brutus, Whig, &c. he has now assumed that of Stubblefield; as I supposed all these performances of one man (at least the Doctrine) not that I would be understood to suppose, that there is but one man capable of writing on subjects of policy. This would be too reflecting on the abilities of a number of gentlemen, that is superior to the pretended Stubblefield; But I rather hope the district could not produce more than one man of this Cainish race; that is so intent to murder and destroy every man's character and reputation that opposes his favourite scheme of a separation; under the veil of pretended friendship. He attempts to stab the Complanter to the very heart his wife and children not escaping the blow: May we not say the blood of the Complanter cries in the ears of this district and calls for vengeance? What harm has he done? He has only advocated the peoples cause and wishes them to be consulted on the momentous question of separating the district from the Eastern parts of the State; is he not to be applauded for this? This degenerate offspring of that vile progenitor could not justly by old Valerius without giving him a blow, but what seems remarkable is he pretends to have not understood the old man's Doctrine and so evades the force of his arguments; he says "they are grand astonishing and must necessarily and absolutely convince every body." That a separation at this time will not be for the good of the district; and by and by says he doth not understand a word of them. The truth I suppose is Valerius's Doctrine doth not compare with his interest; and therefore in that point of view only he doth not understand it. If Valerius's Doctrine should prevail with the district; this pretender is not likely to become first Magistrate or Governor and so miss that pretty thing 3000 a year; you know people is very apt to say they don't understand any thing that makes against them: that is they do not understand it is to their interest to be so: If we do not take his meaning in this point of view it will show the corruption of his family to be very predominant in him; you know Cain when interrogated about his brother, denied he knew anything of him; here you see what a liar he was as well as a murderer. But what more fully convinces me that I have hit his meaning is; that he appears to be a man of common sense and liberal Education for he seems he understands translating the original Hebrew into our modern Virginia English; for he makes it appear that the word Cain in the original means in our modern Virginia English Complanter, which he proves in his own way that he himself descended from the family of Cain; as he is a relation of the Complanter's. But there is another thing that is more irreconcilable in his remarks on Valerius; he says "this much I understand that it was forty five years from the day he was born to the 29th day of October 1788, but how he comes to know the age of Valerius so precisely I know not; but this much must be given up, that a man of such extensive knowledge and foresight as to point out a man's age to a day merely by his own ability; must have understood the literal plain meaning of Valerius's arguments. Upon the whole Mr. Stubblefield has betrayed much of his nature weakness and depravity: whether we ought in charity to the man to impute it to the weakness of his head rather than the corruption of his heart (judge ye.) Then giving us a display of sumptuary policy in abusing that august body the Congress of the United States; and a word or two to his brother Farmer; he falls to abusing the people. He contemptuously says thirty five men are not all the people; by which he effects to despise the people because they are not satisfied to give up every thing that is near and dear this District; to that almighty power of thirty five men in Convention recommended in the resolves "The people (says he) are all the people; and while one man is dissatisfied all the people is not agreed; and if not a single man woman or child in this District was to dissent excepting the Complanter Valerius and myself it would lack three votes of being the complete voice of the people." Thus he makes his point of the will of the people, and further says: "That there is hope the matter will come before the people; but should they ever be convinced there is a certain pride in the mind of man which makes it too humiliating to mankind to give up an opinion they have once warmly embraced." Is not this full proof that he despises the very idea of consulting the people? Doth he not make it an object of his scorn and ridicule? Yet he will tell you in the Court House yard that the will of the people shall govern him; he pretends to advocate the peoples cause with the Complanter and says "the Convention has had one meeting in which we all hoped (that is the Complanter and myself) that the goodness of our cause the will of the people &c." Now there is no man that reads Mr. Stubblefield with any degree of discernment but may plainly see he affects to despise the Complanter and the cause he advocates; and doth as effectually despise the very idea of paying any regard to the will of the people; thus my Countrymen, this ambitious tyrant is using all the ways and means that wickedness can devise to deprive you of your freedom; and aggrandize himself. Yet he will lift up his eyes towards Heaven, and by the motion of his hands as well as his tongue, and by the motion of his heart is good and that if he is wrong it is the weakness of his head, nay and call for a Bible to testify to it. Of such an impostor take a special care and never place your confidence in him.

A SETHITE.

FIFTEEN GUINEAS REWARD.

A Trunk deposited in the house of Mr. Thomas West, at Bourbon court-house, was broke open some time in November last, and a green silk knit purse taken out, in which were sixty Guineas (English and French,) and five half Joannes's: I will give the above reward to any person who will detect the thief, and bring him to justice: Or ten Guineas for the money and no questions asked.

R. M'GILLICE.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE, viz. DEEDS SUBPOENAS, REPLEVI and Comm on BONDS, APPRENTICE'S INDENTURES &c. &c. &c.